PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No. 4. PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 20, 1816. Vol. 31.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing General Election, and solicit the patronage of the Electors of Allegheny County.

L. STEWART.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1816.

Grand National Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars,
25,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.
10,000 Dollars,

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

SCHEME.

	Prize	of	$35,000	is	$35,000
1	do.		25,000		25,000
1	do.		10,000		10,000
1	do.		5,000		5,000
1	do.		2,000		2,000
4	do.		1,000		4,000
60	do.		600		30,000
50	do.		100		5,000
100	do.		50		5,000
208	do.		25		5,200
1000	do.		15		15,000
9800	do.		6		58,800

First drawn numbers on the 1st day, 2nd—31—4th—5th—6th—7th—8th—9th—10th—11th—12th—13th—14th—15th—16th—17th—18th—19th—20th—21st—22nd—23d—24th—25th—26th—27th—28th—29th—30th—31st—32nd—33d—34th—35th—36th—37th—38th—39th—40th—41st—42nd—43d—44th—45th—46th—47th—48th—49th—and 50th days, at each to be entitled to one of the above 600 Dollar prizes, payable in part by one hundred Tickets, beginning with No. 35001 to No. 35100 inclusive, for the first drawn on the first day of drawing and so on in regular succession for the rest.

The 35,000 Dollar Prize,
The 25,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize,

and all the other Capital Prizes are floating, and adventurers who purchase Tickets at the commencement of the Lottery have an equal chance of drawing any of the Capitals, as they may all come out on the first day of drawing.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction and payable 40 days after the drawing is completed.

TICKETS FOR SALE

at the Store of WILLIAM HILL *for Cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1816.

THE next number of the "*Pittsburgh Mercury*," will be issued from the new Brick building, in Liberty street, at the head of Wood street, nearly opposite the Octagon Church; where subscribers, advertising customers and friends of that establishment are respectfully invited to call.

AUGUST 3d, 1816.

☞ Printing in general, neatly and promptly executed, as above.

WILLIAMS'S

Wholesale and Retail

STORE,

MARKET BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS.

The following GROCERIES, just received, and offered wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms, viz:—

Best green Coffee	Pepper
Common do.	Allum
Young Hyson Tea	Copperas
Nutmeg	Madder
Cloves	Indigo, Bengal & Spanish
Cinnamon	
Alspice	Rosin Soap

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1816.

Land at Auction.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, situated in Virginia, Randolph County, on the waters of the middle fork of Buchannon creek, about 120 miles from Pittsburgh, up the Monongahela river. An indisputable title will be given. These Lands will be Sold at Public Auction at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on the Monday of next November Court week, unless sooner disposed of at private Sale. For further particulars enquire of *James Wills*, Jr. Market Street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber

SARAH FOWLER.

August 8, 1816.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM WOODS, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT at the several election districts to wit;

The electors of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the court-house—and the electors of the following described parts of the city of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monogahela river, on the east side of Wood-street in the said city and running thence by the east side of Wood-street to the east side of Liberty-Street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington-street, being the city line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Pilton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the court-house in the said city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Colly in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of Matthew M'Coy, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot:

One person, in conjunction with Butler County, as a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler County.

Two persons for Sheriff for Allegheny County.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny County

And one person for Auditor for Allegheny County.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1810, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next, after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 12th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

COLUMBIAN

STEAM ENGINES.

THE PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE CO. INFORM the publick that their establishmen is in complete operation, on an extensive scale and consists of a

Steam Engine Factory;
AN
AIR FOUNDERY;
AN
ANCHOR AND ANVIL FACTORY;
A
BRASS FOUNDERY;
A
PATTERN MAKER'S SHOP & MACHINES
for Boring and Turning in Iron and Wood;
AND A
Screw Manufactory

which furnishes all kinds of large Screws, such as for Rolling and Slitting Mills, Paper Mills Fuller's and Tobacco, Millstone Screws, &c. &c.

Orders in any of the above lines of business will be executed at very short notice.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1816.

O'BRIEN & DYOTT.

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

PITTSBURGH.

HAVE FOR SALE, at their DRUG WAREHOUSE, an extensive supply of the following GOODS, which, in addition to a variety of other genuine articles, they will dispose of on their usual low terms, viz:

Fresh Drugs,	Camels hair Pencils,	Apothecary scales and weights
Chemicals,	Reeve's Water Colors	Bottle and vial corks
Medicines,	Gold Leaf	Pill boxes
Perfumery,	Mortars and Pestles	Wafers and Sealing Wax
Vials assorted,	Graduated Measures	Patent Lint
Flaxseed and Sweet Oil,	Surgeons Instruments	Walden's Ink powder
Spirit Turpentine,	Single and double Trusses,	Smelling bottles assorted
Paints assorted	Bogies and Catheters	Lemon acid
Dye Stuffs,	Ivory and pewter Syringes	Ess. Bergamotte and Lemon
Painters brushes,	Bolus Knives	Castile and Windsor Soap.

Patent Medicines,

OF every description, per dozen or gross.

*** Physicians, country merchants and others, who deal in Drugs and Medicines, or any of the above articles, can be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices, (with the addition only of carriage expenses.)

Customers may rest assured, that particular attention will at all times be paid to furnish them with goods of the best description, and on the lowest terms possible.

Families in town and in the country, can be supplied with superior Medicines of every description, on the cheapest terms.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1816.

Pittsburgh Drug and Paint Warehouse.

AVERY & STEVENSON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

INFORM *PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, PAINTERS,* and all dealers in the Drug and Paint line, that they have for Sale, at their Warehouse, corner of Wood and Second Streets, *Pittsburgh*, an extensive assortment of

Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

WARRANTED OF PRIME QUALITY.

AVERY & STEVENSON, intending an extensive business, have made such arrangements as will insure them, at the lowest rates, (by importations, &c.) a regular supply of the best MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.—and they pledge themselves to supply western orders without delay, at as low prices as will be done by the Druggists of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the addition of carriage only.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Stevenson's White Lead,

Warranted equal to any in the United States.

AUGUST, 9, 1816.

REMOVAL.

Bradley & Butler,

TAYLORS.

THANKFUL for past favors, inform their Friends, Customers and the Public in general, that they have removed from their old stand to the east side of Market Street, between First and Second Streets, next door to D. S. Scully's Auction Store, where they carry on business as usual, and will be able to execute orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

They have on hand *SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, STOCKINET, and VESTING*, which they will sell at a small advance.

Wanted, Four or Five Journeymen, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1816. tf

S. & J. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAYLORS,

South end of Market Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a large supply of

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers,

and VESTINGS, of the most fashionable colours and of a very superior quality. Likewise, an assortment of the most fashionable SUMMER STUFFS, MILITARY TRIMMINGS, &c. They have obtained the latest FASHIONS, and have a number of excellent Workmen, which will enable them to fill orders with dispatch.

☞ Six or Eight Journeymen, and One Apprentice, wanted immediately.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1816.

Groceries and Boat STORES.

JAMES M'CAY,

Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

HAS on hand, and keeps constantly for Sale, on the most liberal terms, the following articles, viz:—

Liquors and Groceries,

of all kinds, and of the best quality.

PROVISIONS of every description.

☞ BOAT STORES put up on the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1816. 6m

Valuable Improved Lands FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following Property, to wit:—*One Tract of Land*, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, adjoining Noblesburgh, containing 250 acres, on which is erected an excellent Farm House, Barn and Stabling, a Horse Mill, and a Stone Distillery, in complete operation, about 130 acres cleared and in high cultivation, an excellent bearing Orchard, and a large quantity of Meadow—it is well watered with springs, and adjoining a place of Public Worship.

The Stills, with all the implements for distillation, will be sold with the premises.

Also, *A Small Farm*, containing from 60 to 80 acres, more or less, on which is erected a Cabin, about 15 acres cleared, and an excellent Coal Bank on it.

Also, *One House* and *Lot* in Noblesburgh, with 7 acres of Ground attached thereto.

For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 6, 1816.

H. BONNET,

HAS just brought to Pittsburgh, and will sell by the Package or Piece, at his Store in Diamond Alley, and as low as in Philadelphia, the change of Bank Notes and Carriage excepted, for Cash or approved Notes, viz:—

SILK, cotton, and thread laces of every kind
Florence, levantine, sattin, senshaw and velvet do.
Galloon, plain and fringed ribbons, do.
Silk cords, chenille, and boot cords
French, Italian, and Canton crapes
Figured silk, and gauze for milliners
Silk and leather gloves
Cotton and silk stockings
Linnen cambrick
Bombazine and bombazett
Callicoes of every kind
Cambrick, jaconet and mull muslin
Sewing silk, millinet, and wires
Black and fancy feathers
Silk and Marseilles vesting of any kind
Long cloth and Irish linen
Silk, thread and plated buttons
Real and mock madras handkerchiefs
Flag, and other kind do.
Diaper and brown holland
Pins, cotton balls and hat covers
Ginghams of any kind
Stockinet and Berlin cord
Superfine broad cloth and cassimer
Chambray, striped, and plaid domestic cotton

With many other articles that will suit Country Storekeepers, who will find it their interest to call.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1816.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL.
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 8.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last eveninig arrived at this port the very fast sailing and regular trading schr. Spartan, capt. Johnson, in 36 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 30th of June and from the Cordovan on the 2d July.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Bordeaux papers to the 28th, Paris to the 22d of June. They do not however contain any news of moment. The marriage of the duke of Berri had taken place, and been celebrated with great pomp. The King had ordered the rejoicings and festivities of the court to be suspended on the 18th July, that day being the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

A fleet of fishing vessels, containing 4000 seamen, with a small squadron of ships of war, was about to sail for Miquelow.

The Plague was making great ravages in Egypt.

Marseilles, June 13.—On the 27th May, (Ascension Day) an insurrection broke out at Bonne, in Africa. All the foreigners employed in the Coral Fishery were massacred as they were returning from mass. The English Consul was assassinated; all the houses of the Franks were pillaged and destroyed—about 60 wounded persons were saved on board the vessels, and have arrrived at Cagliari—it is from them we have received the details of this horrid butchery. The number of killed is above 200—the account is authentic—it has been given at the office of health under oath, by persons arrived from Cagliari. It is known that this insurrection is caused by the discontent occasioned by the treaties concluded by Lord Exmouth, and Algiers.

Irish emigrants.—An unusual number of emigrants from Ireland have arrived here in the course of the present season: and others are still expected. Most of them are poor and on their arrival, finding themselves literally "*strangers in a strange land,*" are at a loss where to fix their residence, and how to acquire a subsistence. Many, (who would otherwise become useful citizens,) are soon discouraged; and resorting to bad company and base habits, prove a disgrace to their native and a nuisance to their adopted country. We are hapy to find that a number of Irish Citi are making efforts to procure employment for their destressed and friendless countrymen on their arrival; and it is with much pleasure we give circulation in our columns to the following notice:—

Gentlemen in any part of the country, wanting labourers, mechanics, or persons of any other class of emigrants, may accommodate themselves and give advantageous employment to others, by addressing letters, post paid, to Mr. Thomas O'Conner, No. 64 Nassau-street, New-York, who, from benevolent motives, will promptly attend to all such applications.

N. York Spec.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

A Journal has announced that the Russian Tariff is fixed for twelve years: this is not so, but the importation of 191 foreign articles which are prohibited in the Tariff, is forbidden for twelve years, in order to favor the internal manufactures.

The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficulties in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany, being visible. The Emperors of Austria, Russia, and the King of Prussia meet at Toplitz on the 15th of July. The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his ministers to reduce his army: on the contrary, he intends to augment it. The maintenance of the formidable military force is entirely owing to the Councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede. Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers.

June 17—It appears that the King of Prussia is now putting his army on the peace establishment.

Paris, June 21.—It will be recollected that we phrophesied that the Barbary Powers would not be long at peace with England, but yet we did not expect that they would so soon commence their depredations. None can for a moment suppose that treaties can be long binding with pirates, but their insolence in daring to insult the flag of a powerful nation before the ink is scarcely dry with which they signed a treaty of peace, is unparallelled. We felt highly indignant at hearing that Lord Exmouth, on the part of the first naval power in the world, had condescended to treat with them at all; we then stated that it would have been much better first to have battered their towns about their ears, and then to have treated. With respect to his Lordship having corresponded with them on the part of the King of Sardinia, that was very well, as that Monarch requires the assistance and even the protection of some great naval power, because his states lie more open to the iucursions of these marauders; but that a treaty on the part of Great Britain should have been signed, when we read in the London papers, that "all the seamen were ready and anxious to fight." is vexatious in the extreme. Lord Exmouth no doubt wished to try if it were possible, by holding out great advantages, to make them respect the laws of nations; he also was desirous of saving the lives of his brave sailors—this was praise worthy, but we hope now the futility of his scheme has been fully proved, that if he should have occasion to pay them another visit, that he will recollect—"no treaties can bind a band of lawless pirates."—An English and a Spanish vessel have been captured by them, and their crews reduced to slavery, and this is the way they ever did and will observe Treaties!

On the day of the Royal Marriage, fifteen orphan girls were married, and had each a portion of 1200 francs given them by his Majesty's desire.

Prince Blucher is now fast recovering his health at Carlsruhe, where he resides for the benefit of the waters. Prince Hardenberg is also there.

The Painter David, who is exiled from his country, has been disappointed in his views; he wished to be employed by the King of Prussia, as inspector of arts, but his request has been refused.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Pacifick, London papers to the 31st of June have been received.

American produce was on the decline at Liverpool—cotton 16 to 18 pence. The British fleet under Lord Exmouth had arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean. Serious disturbances have broken out in Wiltshire among the labourers at the manufactories.

Marshal Soult is said to have sailed to America. The King of France, in honour of the Duke of Berrie's marriage, has remitted the fines and confiscations which had fallen to the King in consequence of the late political events. Mr. Sheridan is ill and not expected to recover.

The "*Journal de Frankfort,*" of the 13th May, gives the treaty of Lord Exmouth with the Barbary states, to which is subjoined the following paragraph: "Behold then the hopes that Europe conceived at the congress reduced to acknowledging itself tributary to some miserable pirates in the Mediterranean! England, which by a nod could make all these thieves retire into their dens; England, which possesses Malta and the Seven Islands, will never wash away the disgrace of having rivetted the chains of Europe. Let this treaty be compared with that concluded by the Americans with Algiers, and it will be seen what there was reason to expect from so powerful a mediator."

Election Scene in England.

The Morning Chronicle of June 10, has a very humorous account of the riot at Liverpool, at the late election. Among the inflammatory sentences placarded before Canning's arrvial there, were these:

"No itinerant orators!—Casey for ever!—Down with all table cloth speakers!—Walcheren and Castlereagh for ever!—May the next shot take place in *front*!—(alluding to the duel between Catlereagh and Canning in which the latter was wounded in the *hip.*) &c. &c. &c."

The mob dragged a Mr. Gladstone, a member of the Canning-Committee, from his bed, "and forming a circle in the street, placed him in the centre on his knees, and brutally forced him to swallow a copy of the departed Income-tax act." A regiment of cavalry arrived and dispersed the disturbers. But, now Canning's procession appeared, and Casey's men encountered them; Greeks against Trojans—Among the incidents of the fray, are the following:—

——"It was in vain that earl Morley displayed on high the patent of his earldom—it was in vain that he asserted his right to that name, both from inclinations, and the purchase of Saltram—a mallet, well directed by an insurgent carpenter, forgetful of its relationship, came in contact with the earl's head, and put a stop for a time to his remonstrances. And now the president Canning, with a courage worthy of a better cause, mounted his travelling platform. The short hand writer opened his note book, and the best hopes were augured from the success of the oration. But unfortunately, an effigy of lord Castlereagh, stuffed for the occasion, took effect, from sympathy probably, in the seat of *honour*, and both the orator and oration fell to the ground."

The London Courier, of the 21st of May, states, that a very important measure was proposed in the House of Commons the preceding night, the consolidation of the English and Irish Exchequers; or, in other words, the union of the debts and revenues of the two countries. This is the greatest step left yet untaken in uniting Ireland to Great Britain. When the union of the two countries was enacted, this measure, it was proposed, should take place in 20 years; but now it is proposed, at the end of 16, as proceeding favorable to Ireland exclusively. Lord Castlereagh truly stated, that when the union of the two countries was proposed, among the many objections made to it, no one objected to the system of finance, that being most liberal for Ireland. During the war, Ireland has only been enabled to pay her share of the expence by loans, chiefly raised in England, the utmost she could do having been to raise taxes to pay the interest of those loans; while England has not only done the same, as, to her proportion, but has raisen also enormous sums annually, under the name of War Taxes.

The Property Tax has never been extended to Ireland. But notwithstanding these advantages, the revenue of Ireland is now unequal to the interest of her debt, and as a relief, a favour to her, the finances of the two countries are to be consolidated. This is the view taken of the measure, not only by Ministers, but by the Opposition. It is highly approved by Sir John Newport, and Mr. Ponsonby says it should have taken place long ago.

But while in its immediate effects this measure is exclusively advantageous to Ireland, we must not forget that the welfare of the two countries is inseparable, and that if Ireland prospers, England must soon feel the beneficial effects of that prosperity. Since the union, has indeed prospered more, perhaps, than any other country in the world. It is admitted on all sides that her agriculture and her exports have been doubled and that her population has increased nearly a third. The linen trade, about which doubts have been expressed has been increased, though Sir John Newport says the increase is in the export of the raw material; the cotton manufacture has been doubled, and the silk trade improved.—Compliments were paid to Mr. V. Fitzgerald from all sides for the candour, clearness and ability of his statements. His general services to Ireland indeed fully entitle him to the gratitude of the public.

If there be spots on the Sun, as they appeared in this part of the world, we have not perceived by the late English and Irish papers which have come before us, that any public notice has been taken of them—and yet, one would think, that the Astronomers of London and Paris, probably the most experienced in the whole world, would have made observations on a circumstance of so remarkable a nature. Be that as it may, the people of England, particularly to the northward of the capital make heavy complaints on the unusual lateness of the season. In the first week of June, the crops of every sort were as backward as in the first week of May last year. "The wheats in the cold, the wet, and the strong lands, were starved, whilst those on looms and gravels were improved, but all were alike, sufferers from the piercing cold winds, the frost and the snow of the middle of May! The consequence of this most ungenial season, has been a general want of pasturage and winter fodder, &c.—If the harvest be as late in proportion as the spring, the scanty portion now left of last year's wheat will be very deficient, as being required to supply four week's consumption beyond the usual interval between harvest and harvest, &c."

The papers state, that great numbers of sheep perished by the unusual frost and snow,—One gentlman is said to have lost 9000.

"Perhaps (continues the account) the unusual lateness of the spring may be more accurately marked, by noticing the progress of some common plants, than by any general expositions, according to Linneus's proposal or what he calls, *The Calendar of Nature.* The oak is not yet in leaf, the hazel hadly so, the hawthorn hardly in full foliage, &c.

We have inserted this article for the information of our readers, to shew, that the unusual state of the weather lately experienced in this part of the world, is not confined to America, but has, we may presume, been generally felt in the north and east part of Europe. Whether this cold weather is caused by spots on the Sun, or by a vast accumulation of ice towards the North, is yet to be ascertained.

Mean while, however, this cold weather may have fallen with great severity on the countries in the North of this continent, we are informed that appearances of a good harvest have much improved in the Middle States, not so early as formerly, but in tolerable abundance. In no former season, we are assured, have Potatoes (next to Bread, the staff of life) promised to be so good and so plenty. [*Balt. Amer.*

Mrs. Howard,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that owing to a serious indisposition, she was unable to commence the FEMALE ACADEMY as promised in her advertisement of last month. She now has the pleasure of assuring her friends and the public, that her health is so far restored that she has reasonable expectations of being able to open her Institution by the first of September next.

Those inclined to favour her undertaking, are invited to apply at Mrs. Rippey's, corner of Front and Ferry Streets.

The Academy will be established in the room over Messrs. Algeos' Store.

August 19, 1816.

M. RENDELL,

Has just received, in addition to her Stock of MILLINERY a fresh supply of handsome

White Chip Flats,

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of Ribbons

Diamond Alley, 15th August, 1816.

Take Notice.

DOCTOR M. PARKER, being about to remove from the City of Pittsburgh, has put his Notes and Accounts into the hands of MATTHEW B. LOWRIE, Esq. for Collection. Those who know themselves indebted to Doctor Parker, will do well to attend to the above hint, and save costs.

August 19, 1816.

Rosin Soap.

A quantity just received, and for Sale at reduced prices, by

Bosler & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1816. 2awtf.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber, is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has, after a lapse of sundry weeks, been enabled to put his Steam Machinery for his Fulling Mill and Wool Carding into complete repair. He will thankfully receive all orders for Wool Carding; and will engage to execute them at the usual prices, on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

The Steam Fulling Mills,

Have also been put into a complete state of repair He has added to them two new Shearing Machines upon the most approved plan; which will enable him without delay to execute all work which may be offered, in the best manner. He flatters himself, that his great exertions, his attention to business, and the quality of his work, will entitle him to public patronage.

☞ Those having Cloth lying in the Mill, are earnestly requested to call and take it away, as the subscriber cannot be accountable for damages from moth, &c &c. which may be sustained.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1816

N. B. The subscriber will rent upon the shares his FULLING MILLS, to a person who can be well recommended, and who is capable of carrying on the business in a suitable manner, and none other need apply. To such a one, this is an object of importance, as there is machinery sufficient for the manufacture of from thirty to forty thousand yards of cloth per annum.

Shearing Machines.

THE Subscribers hereby give information to Fullers and Manufacturers of Woolen Cloths, that they have constantly for Sale DEWEY'S PATENT SHEARING MACHINES, for Shearing Broad and Narrow Cloth, at the old stands, viz: Mrs. Long's inn, north Fourth Street, near the corner of Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, and at Lanvale Factory, on Jones's Falls, one mile from Baltimore. For recommendations we refer to John Wilson, Falls of Schuylkill, Mr. Murphey, Milford, Isaac Pitcher, Bristol, William Griffith, Burlington, N. J. William Rogers, Trenton, N. J. Captain Ripley, Grubtown, Mr. Kelly, Germantown, George Cochran, Pittsburgh, Pa. John R. Philips, near Wilmington, Del. N. H. Clifford, near Baltimore, Manufacturing Company, Funkstown, Maryland, Edgar Patterson, Georgetown, D. C. and almost every Fuller or Manufacturer in the vicinity of Philadelphia or Baltimore, with cast-steel edges, where they may be seen in operation. The Shears of these Machines are one twisted and one straight blade, and are warranted—we also warrant and defend the use of them to purchasers.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase Machines, can be supplied by calling at the abovementioned places, or on Levi Prescott, near Pittsburgh, or Joshua Wood, Brownsville, who are our agents; or by directing a line to Stanley & Bulkely, at Philadelphia or Baltimore, where all orders will be punctually attended to and the Machines put in operation at their factories.

STANLEY & BULKELY.

August 17, 1816.

Mayor's Court.

CLERK'S OFFICE, 12th *August,* 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Mayor's Court for the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Court-House in the said City, on Monday the 26th inst. of which all persons bound by recognizance, and all others concerned, are required to take notice.

JOHN GILLAND,
Clerk Mayor's Court.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1816.

SOME PARTICULARS

Relative to the last hours and execution of Lieut. RICHARD SMITH.

On Saturday morning last about 9 o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Prison, to see RICHARD SMITH brought forth to be taken, pursuant to sentence, to the place of execution to suffer death for the murder of Captain JOHN CARSON in the month of January last. The crowd continued to increase not only in the neighborhood of the prison, but in the streets through which it was known he was to pass until 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, when the gates of the prison on Sixth street were thrown open and the procession began to move forward. The public officers of the city and county, and many respectable citizens on horseback and on foot preceded and followed the cart. The High Sheriff of the county from extreme indisposition was unable to ride, yet a high sense of duty impelling him to be present, he was seated in a Gig with the Coroner.

The impression made upon the crowd when the gates were thrown open and the cart appeared, was of a character of melancholy not easily to be described. Curiosity itself seemed hushed, not a sound was heard, a solemn silence pervaded the whole assembly. The running hither and thither of boys, the pushing of men, and crowding together of women, was all over, and mothers pressed their little ones to their bosoms with more than a mothers' anxiousness. The cart was driven by the executioner, a black man, just behind him, and with his back toward the horse, on a low seat was placed the unhappy Smith, by him sat the Rev. Mr. Hurley, the officiating minister of the gospel, who had attended him since his conviction. In the rear of the cart sat a gentleman who humanely volunteered to hold an umbrella over the heads of the clergyman and the prisoner, to shelter them from the rays of a blazing sun. The prisoner was genteely dressed in a dark blue frock coat and underclothes; the Priest sat with his head and body inclining to the prisoner who was in a similar position in relation to the priest, and thus, devoutly intent upon the solemn religious exercises they were reading, the procession passed through the multitude. It moved with more than ordinary rapidity, for notwithstanding the interruptions incident to crowded streets, and that the distance was a mile and a half, it reached the place of execution in 30 minutes from the time it had left the jail.

The cart being under the gallows, the priest continued in prayer with the prisoner for 15 minutes, when inquiry being made if the prisoner was ready and an answer in the affirmative being returned, preparations for the last sad act appeared to be making, and the eyes of thousands of spectators were directed with more than heretofore anxiety to the scene of sorrow. The priest rose from his seat; some friends of the prisoner pressed round the cart and grasped him by the hand for the last time. When Smith himself stood up a murmur of pity was heard from every mouth. How could it be otherwise! A stripling about 5 feet 10 inches high, of an interesting aspect, deeply impressed with his awful situation; a youth, but in the morning of his days, stood before them in the full vigor of health, and yet but a moment and he would be violently thrust from the stage of human life and consigned to the grave. In his deportment was no *display* of fortitude, but there was a manly resignation to his fate, and he seemed rather intent on the world to come, than the world he was about to leave.

His crime was wholly forgotten or remembered but to be wept over and forgiven. The trembling agitation of the almost exhausted Priest was evident; all that christian love and more than ministerial duty enjoined had been done: Hope was vivid for Faith was in its fullness, yet human nature could hardly sustain the conflict of its own feelings and it would have sunk under the trial had not some friendly arm intervened until the spirits rallied back to the heart and the soul collecting all its energies he poured fourth his last blessing, with streaming eyes implored a last forgiveness, and straining the unhappy young man to his bosom he resigned him to the Mercy of his Creator and sank in a state of insensibility into the arms of friends who bore him away. If such, O yes and more than we can give any adequate idea of, were the feelings of the reverend gentleman who attended on this melancholy occasion, what must have been the sensations of the poor devoted being who stood upon the brink of eternity. No pen could describe, no pencil paint them. They were dimly seen through a mist of tears by thousands whose hearts ached at the sight. When all the fatal arrangements were made and he was launched into eternity, there was a general an involuntary shriek of horror; sobs and groans were heard on every side and fervent prayers were offered up—may they have ascended to the throne of Heaven and may his sins have been forgiven him.

There were tens of thousands of spectators, there were of all ages, sexes and conditions, to behold this awful warning—all behaved with the most perfect decorum, the most respectful attention: all were solemnly impressed: all commisserated the unhappy young man.

Richard Smith is no more. He is dead and buried. His crime has been expiated by his blood. He repented him of his offences; he forgave his enemies; with a contrite heart he humbled himself before the footstool of his God; he trusted in the promises that have been made, and he died as one hoping to be forgiven through the redeeming blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. May his hopes be realised, and in the fulnesss of time, clothed with Righteousness as a garment, may he rise to life and immortality.

Dem. Press, Aug. 12.

The remains of this unfortunate victim to the offended laws of his country, after having been suspended about half an hour, were taken down and given to his friends for interment.

A PICTURE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR

GOVERNOR.

I perceive that the campaign of electioneering for Governor has already commenced. N. B. BOILEAU, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and WILLIAM FINDLEY, State Treasurer, have been mentioned as candidates for this important station. The Democratic Press has made due proclamation in favor of Boileau.

To give my readers some knowledge of these two candidates, I extract the following *neat* and *polished* litte articles from the Aurora, which has heretofore been the leading democratic paper in the United States. A plague upon it says Shakespeare, when rogues cannot be true to one another.

"N. B. Boileau is from Montogomery county—he owes his success to the scarcity of talent, which gave him the highest place in the legislature; he is a verp shallow man, and he kows it; he has had the singular fortune to have been enncated at Princeton, and to have left it such a dunce, that he cannot now, after being about twenty-five years in public stations, write the English language with correctness. He was rivalled in the assembly by Findley, the present treasurer, and his competitor for the chair of Pennsylvania. Their animosity against each other, and the *tricks* which they played off to disparage each other when in the assembly, were at once amusing and disgusting; however they soon discovered that each had sufficiet influence to disturb or to obstruct the mercenary ambitian of the other; and they accordingly *clubbed their capacities*, and sustained each other hitherto, because there was nothing to scramble for—Findley had great hopes some time ago as Boileau had appeared to abandon ambition for the brandy bottle; but a suddsn reformation has dissipated all hopes from the alliance with *ardent spirits*; and both are now going the rounds of intrigue, in the most approved style. *Findley* in imitation of Mr. *Dallas* dealt last winter in *hot suppers*, and his house was the rendezvous of all who considered good *eating* as synonimous with good politics. Boileau, whose economical notions are very rigid when his own purse is implicated, did not hesitate to reprobate those *hot suppers*, as taking the *commonwealth by the teeth.*"

"Findley must not be mistaken for old Wm. Findley of Congress; this is a different character altogether; he is a cold headed man, and if he has any heart, his face falsifies nature. He is more illiterate than Boileau, but his mind has more energy, tho' not more confidence in his judgment; yet his want of confidence in his judgment is compensated by an utter indifference to means, so as they appear adapted to the end in pursuit; he is a man of reserve, and this indicates good sense, for he is grossly ignorant; his speeches in the assembly, where he made it his point to follow and undervalue Bileau, indicated sagacity in the selection of his object, and the consequences that must arise from it; for, as Boileau was then the oracle of the assembly, if he could succeed against the oracle, he must become the oracle himself; and his energy, more than his knowledge or talents, promised him success. Mr. Findley, as a politician, has no principles, every thing is concentrated in himself, and that self may be well described by Milton's rhetorical paradox; he is *darkness visible*; indeed so dark, that it is questionable if his mind has ever discerned the charms of civilized society, or the true principles of social order and free government."

We understand, that Committees from the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, assembled in this City, have terminated their meeting, by adopting a resolution recommending the respective Banks *not to resume Specie payments*, before the 1st of July next. *Relf's Gaz.*

THE MORAL SOCIETY of Pittsburgh announce to the public their formation. The object of their association is the suppression of vice and immorality, as far as their influence shall extend, and they shall be authorised by the laws of the commonwealth, and the ordinances of this City.—They have witnessed for years past the violation of the laws of both God and man in the most flagrant manner. They have viewed this state of things with regret, and have hitherto felt an unwillingness in stepping forward to exert a combined influence and use legal means for the prevention of those vices, which they could not but deplore. But the time has at length arrived, when something efficient must be attempted—and the moral society of Pittsburgh has been formed for making the experiment, whether or not something can be done for the suppression of vice and immorality among us.

But if it be demanded, why all this? We presume, the following exposition of our views will be sufficient. Man was formed for society; and every man is under obligation to use his influence for the promotion of its welfare and good order. This consideration ought ever to actuate us to adopt such means and measures as are calculated for the general purposes of morality and religion. To live in the neglect or forgetfulness of obligation, either of a moral or civil nature, leads us to withhold that assistance and influence from society, which we were designed to afford; and it is well known, there is no way in which our influence can be exerted to better purpose than by union in design and exertion. There are many ways, in which mankind may be connected for extending their influence, and must be considered as highly important, when directed to valuable objects.—Associations for the purposes of morality and good order, must therefore be deemed highly important; inasmuch as much evil may be prevented, and much good secured by such associations, correctly established, and properly managed. Associations of this general nature for the promotion of arts and sciences, have exerted a powerful influence with great success, and no reason, it is presumed, can be given, why the cause of morals may not be equally benefitted by similar associations.

Such associations therefore we consider as of vital importance to the cause of morals. They are eminently adapted to awaken the public attention—to combine the wisdom and influence of all who desire to prevent crime and uphold peace and good order—to form correctly the public opinion—and under the violation of existing laws, against vice and immorality disgraceful as well as dangerous, and they likewise teach the virtuous and moral part of the community their strength, and habituate them to act as well as to wish and pray. They constitute union of moral force prepared to act upon every emergency and repel every encroachment upon the liberties, morals, and good order of society. By their numbers and union, they embolden the timid, and they intimidate the enemy, and in every conflict, the responsibility being divided, is not dreaded. By this auxiliary moral force the hands of the magistrate are strengthened, and the laws against vice and immorality are rescued from contempt, and public morals will be raised to a correct standard.

We therefore verily believe, if an extended association could be formed of wise and good men who would devise ways and means for suppressing vice and guarding the public morals, to collect facts and extend information, and in a thousand nameless ways to exert a salutary general influence; it would doubtless complete a system of exertion, which we might hope, would retrieve the moral character of our place, and restore public morals among us. Let our laws be executed, and their execution is not to be despaired of. Let the friends of virtue and morality express their opinions—unite their influence and the laws can be executed. Crimes will become disgraceful, and the non-execution of the laws more hazardous to popularity than their faithful execution. The friends of good morals and good government have it yet in their power to create a public opinion, which nothing can resist. The wicked are bold in appearance, but they are sheer cowards at heart. Their threats and boasting are loud, but they are not to be dreaded, "*vox et preteria nihil*"—God is against them. Their own consciences are against them. The laws of God and of man are against them, and let only public opinion be arrayed against them, and they must become ashamed of their conduct.

By such an association, we are not called upon to make new laws, and establish usages unknown in the world. We make no innovations—we embark in no novel experiment—we set up no new standard of morals—we encroach upon no man's liberty—we lord it over no man's conscience.—We stand upon the defensive merely. We contend for morality and good order in society, and for our sabbaths and sanctuary hours, and for decency and propriety in our social intercourse.

After this exposition of our views, we hereby give this public information of our intention to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws of this commonwealth, and the ordinances of the City, against all vice and crime cognizable by said laws and ordinances. Such as profane swearing, gambling, horse racing, irregular tipling houses and drunkenness, profanation of the Lord's day by unnecessary work of any kind, such as driving of waggons, carts, carriages of pleasure and amusement, or other convevances not included under the exception of the laws of the commonwealth in case of necessity and mercy.

This public information is given with the express design of giving warning to all such as are concerned. Firmness and impartiality shall attend our efforts, and we hope for the support and encouragement of all good and orderly citizens.

Published by order of the Society.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of JOHN M'GREW & THOMAS COLLINS, trading under the firm of Collins & M'Grew, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to John M'Grew, who is duly authorised to receive and settle said accounts.

JOHN M'GREW,
THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1816.

FOR SALE,

By RICHARD BOWEN & CO.

Corner of Market and Water Streets, PITTSBURGH.

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
Prime Green Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, French Brandy,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe and } Wines,
Currant
Juniata Barr Iron
American, Blister and Crowley Steel
English Crowley do.
Rolled Iron and Nail Rods,
Castings assorted,
Cap Paper, No. 1, 2 & 3, Post do.
Medium and Demy Paper, Wrapping do.
Bonnet Boards,
Window Glass and Bottles,
Birmingham Queensware,
Spanish flotant Indigo,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Cotton Yarn,
Kentucky Segars,
Kentucky Twist and Sweet-scented Tobacco,
Bed Cords and Plough Lines,
Pig Lead, Logwood, White Lead,
Merino and Common Wool Hats,
Axes, Hoes and Chains,
Screw Augers first quality,
Mill Saws. ALSO,
18 Boxes Tin Plate.

August 15, 1816. 2aw6m.

Instruction on the German Flute.

WILLIAM D. KING,

HAVING taken a large Room over Mr. BARNWELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, Market Street, 2 doors below Front Street, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he is prepared for giving instructions on the German Flute, either in the day or evening.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For a Class of six, (3 lessons a week) $ 12 per quarter, three of which to be paid in advance.
For any number less than six $ 14 three in advance.
For each single lesson, 50 Cents.

Those who prefer it, can receive instructions at their lodgings.

Aug. 16, 1816. 2aw

Public Notice.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Pittsburgh, *Public Notice is hereby given* to all persons indebted to said Congregation, either by note, or other arrearage, of more than six months standing, that unless they come forward and make payment hereof to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of September next, the said notes and accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

By order of the Board,
HUGH M'CLELLAND, *Treasurer.*

August 15, 1816. 6t

FOR SALE OR RENT
On Perpetual Lease,

THE *TAVERN* and *FERRY* on Liberty Street in the City of Pittsburgh. On the premises is a large well finished two story brick House, and other convenient buildings; also, a landing on the opposite shore of the Monongahela. For terms and further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

August 12, 1816. 2awtf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Sarver's Tavern, Lawrenceville, on Saturday the 10th inst. a dark bay HORSE, of slender make, had a man's saddle on. Said Horse is about 5 years old, shod all round, nick'd, but carries low, no particular marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the Thief and the return of the Horse, or Ten Dollars for the Horse alone. Information to be given to J. W. Hunter, Two Mile Run, or at John Simcock's Livery Stable, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FULLEN.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

A HORSE was left in my possession some time since by a Mr. BOSSER of Kentucky. If not taken away in 10 days from the date hereof, he will be sold to defray the expence of his keeping.

EDWARD CARR, *City Hotel.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 16, 1816.

Valuable Property for Rent.

The Subscriber offers for RENT *on*

PERPETUAL LEASE,

the following Valuable Property:—

ONE LOT of GROUND, on the corner of Water and Ferry Streets, 35 feet in front on Water Street, and 93 feet deep on Ferry Street.

TWO LOTS, adjoining the above, bounded on one side by Water Street, and the other by Front Street. These Lots are each 35 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet.

Also, ONE LOT, in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, 23 feet front, and 70 feet in depth—with all the improvements.

The property will be shewn, and the terms, for the whole or any part, made known on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Pittsburgh, April 27, 1816.

Messrs. Bosler & Co.

Have just received from LEE'S PATENT *and* FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, *New-York,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Dr HAMILTON'S

Grand Restorative.

Prepared (only) by H. LEE, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

The proprietor of HAMILTON'S RESTORATIVE DROPS confidently recommends it as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of permanent

Nervous Disorders	Violent Cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	
Lowness of Spirits	Indigestion
Loss of Appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of Blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical Affections	Pains in the Limbs
Inward Weaknesses	Relaxations, &c

This Medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating Drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects—and which, acting as a temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produces greater evils than those which they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this medicine is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without stimulating, too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habits, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all commendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease have brought on a general impoverisement of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair.

The Grand Restorative is prepared in Pills, as well as in fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

Gout, Palsy, Sprains and Bruises, White swellings, old Strains and Relaxations, Numbness and Weaknesses of the Neck, Pains of the Side, Headache, Swelled Faces, Frozen Limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents Chilblains or Chopped Hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

ITCH CURED.

LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S

INFALLIBLE

AGUE & FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

HAHN'S

True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

NOTE. The above GENUINE MEDICINES are prepered (only) by H. LEE, (widow of *Richard Lee*, deceased) No. 56, Maiden Lane, N. York, and

SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Druggists and Country Storekeepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of June last, Lieut. JOHN M. SMITH hired a horse of me to ride, as he stated, to Lawrenceburgh, (I.) and was to return him in about 10 days. About five weeks afterwards, I received a letter from him dated Winchester, Ky. July 9th, stating that he was sorry to inform me that the day before, my horse had died of the botts. One day previous to my receiving this letter, becoming uneasy, I had despatched a person in pursuit of him, who followed him to Lexington, Ky. thence to Winchester, which he had just left *with my horse*, stating that he was going to Newport, Ky.

I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the Horse and Swindler, or Ten Dollars for either of them. The Horse was a dun coloured sorrel, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter. The saddle was a common plain one, the bridle was of the first rate, with fly straps. Said Smith is about 5 feet 10 inches high, calls himself a third Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, says he was educated at the Military School at West Point. No information having been received of him since he left Winchester, and his having written to me that my Horse was dead, when he was not, justifies the suspicion that he does not intend returning.

CHARLES HALES.

Cincinnati, July 31, 1816.

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber, living in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, on the 20th June last, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be rising 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has two large marks on each side of her neck.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS WARRINGTON.

ugust 9, 1816.

Valuable LAND for sale.

ONE tract of LAND in Ohio township, Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 4 from the Ohio river. There is a small improvement on this land. Possession may be had immediately.

One Tract of Land in Fayette township, Allegheny County, containing 119 acres, one mile from Pittsburgh. This tract is well improved, has a comfortable dwelling house, large barn, orchard, &c.

One Tract of Land also in Fayette township, containing 82 acres, one mile from Noblesburgh—on this Tract there is a good house, barn, spring house and orchard, &c. An indisputable title will be given for the above tracts of Land. The terms will be made easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the last mentioned tract.

KILLIAN LONG.

July 27, 1816.

Grocery, Wine and Spirit STORE.

The Subscribers having commenced the above Business, to which they mean exclusively to confine themselves, have now for Sale on moderate terms, the following Articles of the best quality:

COFFEE in barrels and bags
Loaf Sugar and Coffee in barrels
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas in boxes & chests
Chocolate
Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
Mustard in bottles
Madder
Copperas
Allum
Almonds
Raisins
Sweet Oil in bottles
Real Havanna Segars
Nutmegs
Cloves
Cinnamon
Cogniac Brandy
Jamaica Rum
Holland Gin
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon } Wine

Armstrong & Ewing,

WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1816. 2awtf.

To the Independent Electors of

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing Election. Those who think proper to give me their support may be assured of my best endeavours to execute the duties of the Office.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 12th August, 1816.

Public Sale of LAND, ON THE *RIVER OHIO.*

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of the United States, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Mason County Court House, (Point Pleasant) Virginia, on the 3d Tuesday in October next, a Tract of Land in the said county, known by the name of

"Graham's Station,"

Lying on the Ohio River, from 18 to 24 miles above the mouth of the Great Kenhawa; containing 600 acres.

This tract is very handsomely situated on a bend of the river, for nearly 6 miles bounded by it, and backwards by two strait lines, being of a triangular form.

Persons of respectability acquainted with it, describe the bottom or low ground on the river, as "from three quarters of a mile to a mile in width, and not inferior in quality to the general average of bottom lands on the Ohio: and that the hill land is well calculated for small grain and good upland farms, although about a third of it does not admit of easy cultivation."

On this land 9 farms, with log houses there on have been laid out, and several hundred acres cleared and under fence. There is a public ferry established from it across the Ohio.—On a large creek is a good site for water works, where formerly was erected a Grist and Saw Mill, now decayed.

A number of respectable and industrious German families were formerly settled on this tract, some of them are probably still there, others in the neighbourhood. These persons are desirous of a speedy settlement thereof, not only with a view to the general improvement of the country, but from the laudable motives of obtaining additional society and aid towards the support of a Schoolmaster and Preacher.

It is proposed to divide the tract into six lots of 1000 acres each, in order to accommodate purchasers. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale. The title has been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be unexceptionable, and deeds will be made to the purchasers, with general warranty free from all incumbrances.

It is wished that persons intending to purchase will, by themselves or agents, examine the land and form their own judgements as to its soil, improvements, situation and local advantages.

Mr. Gideon Hinkle, residing on the adjoining tract, will shew it, or point out a proper person for that purpose, with whom a plat will be lodged.

COLIN AULD, *Commissioner.*

Alexandria, Columbia, June 8, 1816.

The Real Estate of

STEEL SEMPLE, Deceased.

THIS LAND is situated within 2 and 3 miles of Pittsburgh, and is divided into small Lots of from five, six, ten and twelve acres.

The survey and draft are now completed, and the lines of the Lots and lanes, plainly and distinctly marked on the ground.

This land is fertile, near to the city, and convenient to good roads. It is so divided as to be convenient for gardners, persons desirous of attending market, or to farmers of small capital. As Out-lots, they are well suited to persons residing in the city.

They are offered for Sale on a credit of from twelve to eighteen months. The plan can be seen at my office.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

July 26, 1816.

To Country Merchants.

COMLY & WRIGHT,

No. 95 MARKET STREET,

ARE selling off, at very reduced prices, for Cash or good acceptances, a large stock of

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

10 Bales super and midling Cloths of fashionable colours
12 Do. do. coarse do do.
7 Do do coatings
15 Do. Rose, Point and Duffil Blankets
2 Do. white Kerseys,
2 Do. blue Plains,
9 Cases Velveteens, Cords and Thicksets
3 Bales super and common Bedford Cords
3 Do. do. do. Cassimeres
1 Do. do. Stockingnetts
10 Trunks super fancy Prints, beautiful patterns
2 Do. Madrass Hdkf's
3 Do. 3-4 and 9-8 fancy Ginghams
3 Do. 7-8 and 9-8 Steam Loom and Long Cloth Shirting
5 Do. 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins
9 cases Pins
3 Do. Cotton Hosiery
1 Do. fashionable Coat Buttons
1 Do do. Wove do.
1 Do. do. Dimity
10 Do. best patent Threads

With a variety of small articles, as Binding, Ferret, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Balls, Shirt Wires, Ribbons, &c.

—ALSO—

60 Bales of India Muslins,

CONSISTING OF

Sannahs,
Gurrahs,
Mamodies,
Cossas,
Baftas,
Fine Mull Mull
Jaconet, Terrendams,
Scarfs, Seerbodcodie,
Nansook, Hdkf's

} COMPANY GOODS.

ALSO—

10 Cases Calcutta Silk Goods, viz:
5 Do. Choppa Romals, first quality,
3 Do. Bandannas,
2 Do. Sistersoys,

ALSO—

10,000 Yards DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS of good quality.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1816. 2awlm

FRESH GOODS.

AND

CHEAPER YET.

JAMES WILEY, Jr. in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, (next door to Mr. Steel's nail factory) offers a large and elegant assortment of

Fancy and other Goods,

of the very latest fashions, viz.—India, French, British, Irish, German and

TOGETHER WITH

GROCERIES,

CHINA, BLUE LIVERPOOL, AND COMMON QUEENSWARE;

SHOES, MOROCCO HATS by the doz. very cheap; STRAW BONNETS, &c. &c.

Pipes by the box, and Fish by the Barrel: All which he is selling cheaper than any offered west of the mountains these five years.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1816.

☞ Those who are indebted for a longer period than three months, are once more solicited (for the last time) to call immediately, and discharge their accounts. Those neglecting may depend on having their accounts placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection, without respect of persons.

London Particular,
MADEIRA,
LISBON,
PORT AND TENERIFFE, } WINES.

Four proof COGNIAC BRANDY, by the barrel, half barrel, or quarter.
LUMP SUGAR in barrels,
First quality HAVANNA SEGARS, by the box and half box,
MADDER in barrels,
To be Sold on Commission by D. S. SCULLY,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

A constant supply of the above Articles, together with a general assortment of *GROCERIES* of the best quality, and on the most liberal terms, to be had at the above Store.

N. B. The highest premium given for GOLD and SILVER.

D. S. SCULLY.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1816. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the following property belonging to the estate of THOMAS WALLACE, dec. viz- 1 lot fronting on Penn-street, subdivided into building lots of 25 by 50 feet—one lot on Fourth, between Ferry-street and Redoubt alley—and a lot fronting on Redoubt alley, between Third and Fourth-streets. Also, one 10 acre outlot situated near the town of Allegheny—all of which they will dispose of upon the most accommodating terms.

They will also have for lease for the term of 18 years, the tan yard formerly occupied by the deceased, subdivided into lots of 25 by 84 feet, fronting on third and fourth streets.

The lot to which the ferry on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Market street is attached will also be subdivided into building lots, subject to leases upon the same terms as above.

For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jun. or IRWIN WALLACE, who are authorised to make arrangements for the sale and lease of the above property.

GEORGE WALLACE,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jun.
MARY WALLACE,
IRWIN WALLACE.

Pittsburgh June 8, 1816.

100 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the common jail, in the village of Mayville, county of Chautauque, and state of New-York, on the 17th inst. a person by the name of SAMUEL PARKER, formerly from the state of Pennsylvania, and well known at Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Said Parker is about 32 years old, about 6 feet high, well built, sandy complexion, and reddish hair. He was committed for an assault and battery with an intent to murder, and also for forgery. Whoever will take up said Parker, and return him to this prison, or secure him in any jail in the United States, and give notice thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all necessary charges paid.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE, Sheriff

Mayville, July 6, 1816.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *TRACT* of *LAND*, containing 177 acres, situate in Deer township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Robert Miller, James Love and others, about 13 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements consist of two story log dwelling House, and about 15 acres cleared. This tract is considered one of the best in the neighbourhood.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND, in the City of Pittsburgh, being 46 feet front on Irwin Street and 64 feet deep, on which is erected a two story Frame House, 21 feet front and 32 feet deep, well finished, and other convenient buildings. This Lot is subject to two dollars per foot annually, forever. To suit purchasers I will sell that part of the Lot on which the House stands separately; the residue of the ground will have the advantage of two gables to build to.

ALSO,

A LOT of Ground,

NO. 11, in Bayard's Town, Northern Liberties, 50 feet front on the Turnpike Road, and 100 feet in depth to a 20 feet Alley, in fee simple. The property will be cheap.

For terms, which will be made easy, apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to the subscriber living on the premises in Irwin Street.

RICHARD LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1816.

20 Bales New-Orleans Cotton,

10,000lbs. Campeachy Logwood,

Just received for Sale, by

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, 18th April, 1816.